



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

June 1, 1998

S. 2022 **Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998**

As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on May 21, 1998

SUMMARY

S. 2022 would authorize the appropriation of \$250 million for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to the Attorney General to make grants to state and local governments to improve information systems relating to law enforcement. CBO estimates that implementing S. 2022 would result in additional discretionary spending of about \$940 million over the 1999-2003 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. This legislation would not affect direct spending or receipts, so pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Any costs incurred by state governments, which are unlikely to be significant, would be the result of participating in a voluntary federal grant program.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that the authorized amounts will be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year and that outlays will be consistent with historical spending patterns for similar grant programs. The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2022 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Authorization Level	250	250	250	250	250
Estimated Outlays	55	150	238	250	250

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 2022 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. It would authorize \$250 million annually from 1999 through 2003 for grants to state, local, and tribal governments. These grants would be available for a variety of purposes, including criminal identification and recordkeeping, automated fingerprinting and DNA analysis, firearm control, and tracking systems for domestic violence and sexual abuse. In order to qualify for these grants, a state would have to provide assurances that it has the capability to contribute pertinent information to the instant background check system established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

S. 2022 would impose no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs: Mark Grabowicz

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

Robert A. Sunshine

Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis